ASSIGNMENT 1

1-1. When first established, the Navy operated under what governmental department?

1. War
2. Defense
3. Interior
4. Congressional

1-2. What document authorized Congress to establish the Navy?

1. Navy Regulations
2. The Articles of War
3. The United States Constitution
4. The Declaration of Independence

1-3. The Commander in Chief exercises ultimate authority over the Navy, Army, Air Force, Marines, and Coast Quard. What official has always been the commander in chief?

1. The Secretary of War
2. The Secretary of the Navy
3. The Fleet Admiral of the Navy
4. The President of the United States

1-4. During the 1800s, what civilian official exercised direct control of the Navy?

1. The Secretary of War
2. The Secretary of the Navy
3. The Secretary of State
4. The President of the United States

1-5. What military official exercises command of the Shore Establishment?

1. Commander, Naval Military Personnel Command
2. The Chief of Naval Education and Training
3. The Chief of Naval Operations
4. The Chief of Naval Personnel

1-6. The operating forces are made up of which of the following types of commands?

1. Unified
2. Specified
3. Both 1 and 2 above
4. Overseas

1-7. Under the President, which of the following officials exercises both operational and administrative authority over the Navy's combatant forces?

1. The Chief of Naval Operations
2. The Chief of Naval Personnel
3. The Secretary of the Navy
4. The Secretary of Defense

1-8. The Chief of Naval Operations has direct operational authority over a Navy operating force which is assigned to a unified command.

1. True
2. False

1-9. The power to declare an emergency and to call out the military Reserves belongs to what official(s)?

1. The Congress
2. The Secretary of the Navy
3. The Chief of Naval Operations
4. The President of the United States

1-10. The President has the power to order the armed forces into action before Congress declares war.

1. True
2. False

1-11. What President ordered naval air action against North Vietnamese gun boats?

1. F. D. Roosevelt
2. L. B. Johnson
3. J. F. Kennedy
4. R. M. Nixon

1-12. What President ordered a naval quarantine of Cuba?

1. F. D. Roosevelt
2. L. B. Johnston
3. J. F. Kennedy
4. J. E. Carter

1-13. What President ordered foreign submarines in U.S. waters to be sunk on sight?

1. F. D. Roosevelt
2. J. F. Kennedy
3. R. M. Nixon
4. J. E. Carter

1-14. What President sent troops into Saudi Arabia to prevent Iraq from extending aggression into Saudi Arabia?

1. F. D. Roosevelt
2. J. F. Kennedy
3. J. E. Carter
4. G. F. Bush

1-15. In 1949, the Army, Navy, and Air Force became part of the Department of Defense under what authorization?

1. Executive Order 42
2. An Amendment to the National Security Act
3. Presidential proclamation
4. A Department of Defense order

1-16. What official is at the top of the military chain of command withiun the Department of Defense?

1. The President
2. The Secretary of Defense
3. The Joint Chiefs of Staff
4. The Chief of Naval Operations

1-17. Which of the following U.S. government agencies is the largest?

1. The State Department
2. The Department of Defense
3. The Department of the Navy
4. The Internal Revenue Service

1-18. Which of the following Department of Defense officials is a member of the President's cabinet

1. The Secretary of Defense
2. The Secretary of the Army
3. The Secretary of the Navy
4. The Secretary of the Air Force

1-19. What official exercises direct control over the Department of Defense?

1. The President
2. The Vice President
3. The Secretary of Defense
4. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

1-20. The chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff is appointed by what official?

1. The President
2. The Vice President
3. The Secretary of the Navy
4. The Secretary of Defense

1-21. Which of the following armed forces is NOT represented on the JCS?

1. The Army
2. The Air Force
3. The Coast Guard
4. The Marine Corps

1-22. The Joint Chiefs of Staff makes up the immediate military staff of which of the following officials?

1. The Secretary of the Navy
2. The Secretary of the Army
3. The Secretary of Defense
4. The Secretary of the Air Force

1-23. Who is/are the principal military advisor(s) to the National Security Council?

1. The Chief of Naval Operations
2. The Commandant, U.S. Marine Corps
3. The Chiefs of Staff, U.S. Army and Air Force
4. All of the above

1-24. Of the following U.S. military organizations, which one is made part of the Navy during time of war?

1. The Army Corps of Engineers
2. The Air Force Reconnaissance Command
3. The Coast Guard
4. The Merchant Fleet

1-25. The Department of the Navy is headed by what civilian official?

1. The Secretary of the Defense
2. The Secretary of the Navy
3. The Undersecretary of the Navy
4. The Chief of Naval Operation

1-26. Which of the following offices is/are part of the Navy Department?

1. The operating forces of the Navy
2. The shore establishment of the Navy
3. Both 1 and 2 above
4. Office of the Judge Advocate General

1-27. Congressional proceedings that affect the Department of the Navy are monitored by which of the following offices?

1. The Office of Legislative Affairs
2. The Office of Information
3. The Office of the General Counsel of the Navy
4. The Office of the Judge Advocate General

1-28. In matters of financial management, which of the following persons exercises overall control for the Navy?

1. The Auditor General
2. The Judge Advocate General
3. The Comptroller of the Navy
4. The Deputy Undersecretary of the Navy

1-29. Printing and publications are the responsibility of which of the following assistant secretaries of the Navy?

1. Financial Management
2. Shipbuilding and Logistics
3. Manpower and Reserve Affairs
4. Research, Engineering, and Systems

1-30. What officer normally has precedence over all other officers in the Navy?

1. The Chief of Naval Personnel
2. The Chief of Naval Operations
3. The Commandant of the Marine Corps
4. The Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff

1-31. If a Navy officer is the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, what officer has precedence in the Navy?

1. The Chief of Naval Personnel
2. The Chief of Naval Operations
3. The Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff
4. The Commandant of the Marine Corps

1-32. The Chief of Naval Operations, by virtue of the position, is also a member of the

1. President's cabinet
2. Joint Chiefs of Staff
3. National Security Council
4. Senate Armed Services Committee

1-33. The Chief of Naval Operations has which of the following responsibilities?

1. Directing the administration of the Naval Reserves
2. Determining personnel and material requirements of the Navy
3. Formulating the Navy's strategic plans and policies
4. All of the above

1-34. The office of the Master Chief Petty Officer of the Navy (MCPON) was created in 1967 in response to which of the following events?

1. A SECNAV task force on retention
2. A request by a committee of CPOs
3. A request by the Fleet Reserve Association
4. A recommendation by a committee of senior officers

1-35. Each MCPON normally serves a tour length of what total number of years?

1. One
2. Two
3. Three
4. Four

1-36. The MCPON has which of the following duties?

1. Serves as primary enlisted advisor to the Chief of Naval Operations
2. Advises the Chief of Naval Personnel on all active and retired personnel and their dependents
3. Serves in an advisory capacity on various boards pertaining to enlisted personnel
4. All of the above

1-37. On duties external to the Department of the Navy (DON), the Commandant of the Marine Corps reports to which of the following persons?

1. The Chief of Naval Operations
2. The Secretary of the Defense
3. The Secretary of the Navy
4. Both 2 and 3 above

1-38. Which of the following commanders reports directly to the CNO?

1. Commander, Naval Telecommunications Command
2. Commander, Naval Oceanography Command
3. Commander, Naval Intelligence Command
4. Each of the above

1-39. Which of the following commands is the central authority for ensuring that airborne and shipboard electronics meet Navy standards?

1. NAVAIR
2. SPAWAR
3. NAVSEA
4. NAVSUP

1-40. Which of the following commands is the central authority for ship safety, explosives, and explosive ordnance disposal?

1. NAVSEA
2. SPAWAR
3. NAVSUP
4. NAVFACENGCOM

1-41. Which of the following commands is responsible for directing the Department of the Navy's (DON) security program and fulfilling DON counterintelligence responsibilities?

1. The Naval Intelligence Command
2. The Naval Security Group Command
3. The Naval Security and Investigative Command
4. The Naval Telecommunications Command

1-42. Which of the following officials would NOT be part of a unit's operational chain of command?

1. Type commander
2. Task group commander
3. Joint Chief of Staff
4. Secretary of the Navy

1-43. Which of the following naval activities can be placed under the command of operating forces?

1. Supply depots
2. Ship repair facilities
3. Naval air facilities
4. Each of the above

1-44. A leading petty officer (LPO) is expected to fulfill which of the following roles?

1. Technical expert
2. Leader
3. Mentor
4. All of the above

1-45. Concrete learners have which of the following characteristics?

1. They prefer to treat each situation as a new case
2. They tend to be withdrawn
3. They like to combine theory with application
4. They use feedback from others

1-46. Active learners have which of the following qualities?

1. They prefer to be objective learners
2. They like to combine theory with application
3. They like systematic approaches or theories
4. They prefer to treat each situation as a new case

1-47. An effective leader uses time efficiently.

1. True
2. False

1-48. Which of the following personnel is/are responsible for carrying out equal opportunity?

1. The commanding officer
2. The division officer
3. The leading petty officer
4. All of the above

1-49. Supervision is the ability of a leader to accomplish which of the following objectives?

1. Get the job done
2. Oversee the work process
3. Both 1 and 2 above
4. Develop close friendships

1-50. Through extensive research, the U.S. Navy identified a total of how many leadership skills of a superior performers?

1. 10
2. 12
3. 14
4. 16

1-51. Which of the following is NOT an effective time management practice?

1. Set goals
2. Start with the most important goals
3. Make a decision about a piece of paper the second time you read it
4. Make a daily "to do" list

1-52. Delegating authority to your people is important because it will encourage your subordinates to seek responsibility for managing tasks.

1. True
2. False

1-53. When you appoint someone in a work group to be in charge of an assigned task, you are exercising which of the following leadership competencies (skills)?

1. Delegating authority
2. Rewarding subordinates
3. Planning and organizing
4. Demonstrating self-control

1-54. Which of the following actions should you take before you reprimand a person?

1. Identify the facts
2. Always counsel the person in private
3. Both 1 and 2 above
4. Always give the person a warning in public

1-55. After reprimanding a person, you have not noticed any signs of improvement. What should you do next?

1. Berate the person
2. Treat the person as if nothing has happened
3. Refer the problem to the LPO or division officer
4. Display your anger

1-56. Leadership is the ability to direct and motivate people on a person-to-person basis toward mission accomplishment.

1. True
2. False

1-57. Which of the following leadership actions demonstrate(s) self-control?

1. Controlling anger
2. Remaining calm in potentially explosive situations
3. Both 1 and 2 above
4. Never getting angry

1-58. A petty officer should use which of the following techniques when trying to influence his or her subordinates?

1. Persuade or sell ideas
2. Make others feel weak
3. Do not share information
4. Do not explain why a job must be done

1-59. An effective leader transfers knowledge and skill to subordinates in which of the following ways?

1. By setting an example of how to do a job
2. By providing information and encouragement
3. By making trainlng opportunities available
4. Each of the above

1-60. Which of the following traits is the key to building an effective team?

1. Flattery
2. Cooperation
3. Personal example
4. Personal ambition

1-61. A leader's realistic expectations are those doubts and concerns about the ability of others to perform.

1. True
2. False

1-62. Coercer style leaders are ineffective in which of the following situations?

1. When a crisis occurs
2. When subordinates must solve problems, take initiative, or innovate
3. When a situation requires a leader to issue directions based on information or a perspective subordinates have no need to know
4. When emergencies occur, requiring a quick response

1-63. Leaders who have an authoritarian leadership style expect to lead and make their own decisions.

1. True
2. False

1-64. Affiliator style leaders have which of the following traits?

   1. They develop only short-range goals and plans
   2. They motivate primarily by threats
   3. They do not develop subordinates' skills
   4. They give subordinates specific negative feedback of a personal nature

1-65. If you are effective in advising and counseling subordinate, you will achieve which of the following results?

   1. Solve the problems more quickly by dealing with them within the work group
   2. Increase morale by building trust
   3. Both 1 and 2 above
   4. Increase the pressure on superiors by not resolving situations at your own level

1-66. What type of counseling session should you use when an individual is seeking options or ideas about career paths?

   1. Personal
   2. Career
   3. Performance
   4. Disciplinary

1-67. What type of counseling session should you use when a person has difficulty coping with situations either on or off the job?

   1. Personal
   2. Career
   3. Performance
   4. Disciplinary

1-68. What type of counseling session should you use when an individual is not performing at a level consistent with unit or command standards?

   1. Personal
   2. Career
   3. Performance
   4. Disciplinary

1-69. What type of counseling session should you use when an individual has violated a specific rule or regulation?

   1. Personal
   2. Career
   3. Performance
   4. Disciplinary